

SOSS Community Day North America 2024

# Critical Conversation: Consuming Open Source Securely

Katherine Druckman and Ryan Ware

Security challenges

# Why is open source security so challenging?

# Open source is *everywhere*

**96%**  
of codebases



Source: Synopsis

**77%**  
of code within

**70–90%**  
of all software



Source: Linux Foundation

Open source is *everywhere*



# SO MANY PACKAGES

[npmjs.org](https://npmjs.org)

3,639,251 packages  
41,815,290 versions  
822,231 maintainers  
222,295 namespaces  
742,169 keywords  
237,045,471,901 downloads



[proxy.golang.org](https://proxy.golang.org)

1,105,378 packages  
9,970,233 versions  
449,953 namespaces  
70,056 keywords



[hub.docker.com](https://hub.docker.com)

1,001,771 packages  
10,844,967 versions  
411,451 namespaces  
1,713 keywords  
334,237,037,105 downloads



[nuget.org](https://nuget.org)

624,254 packages  
7,566,455 versions  
85,940 maintainers  
129,237 keywords  
514,134,790,590 downloads



[pypi.org](https://pypi.org)

542,396 packages  
5,603,074 versions  
229,691 maintainers  
193,748 keywords  
29,768,771,520 downloads



[repo1.maven.org](https://repo1.maven.org)

499,556 packages  
11,361,001 versions  
66,310 namespaces  
31,287 keywords



## Statistics

Registries: 59

Packages: 8,840,726

Versions: 97,334,410

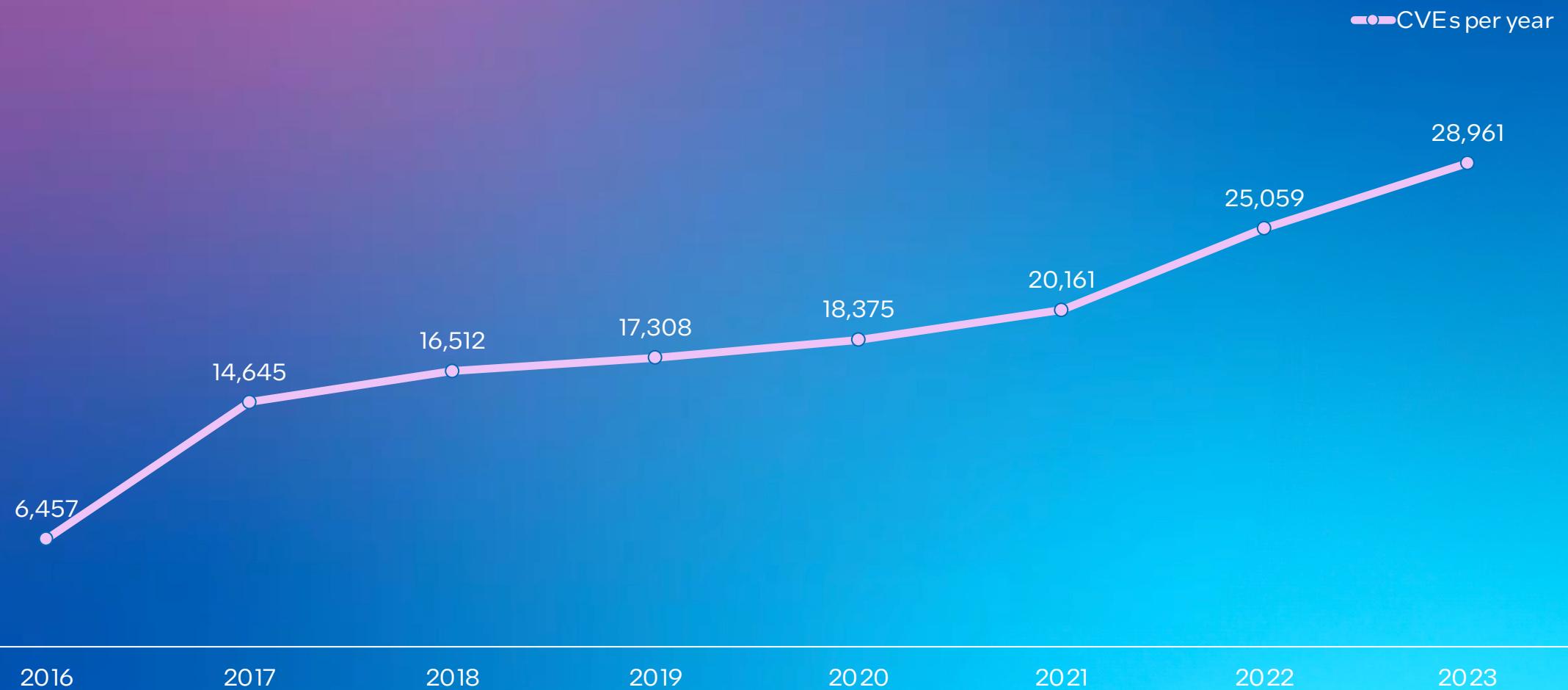
Namespaces: 1,328,127

Maintainers: 1,440,484

Downloads: 1,811,443,044,372

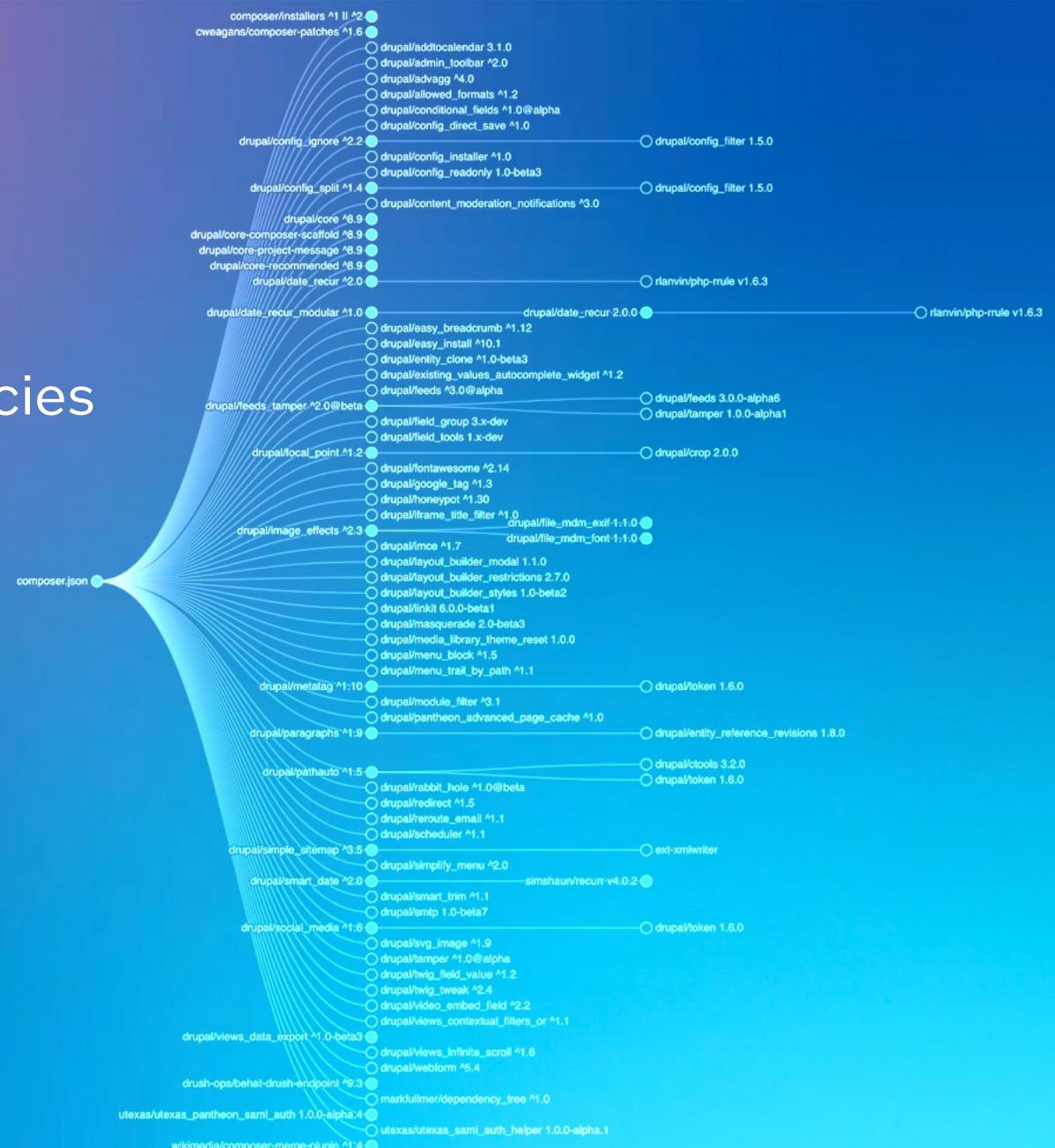
Keywords: 1,521,288

# CVEs per year

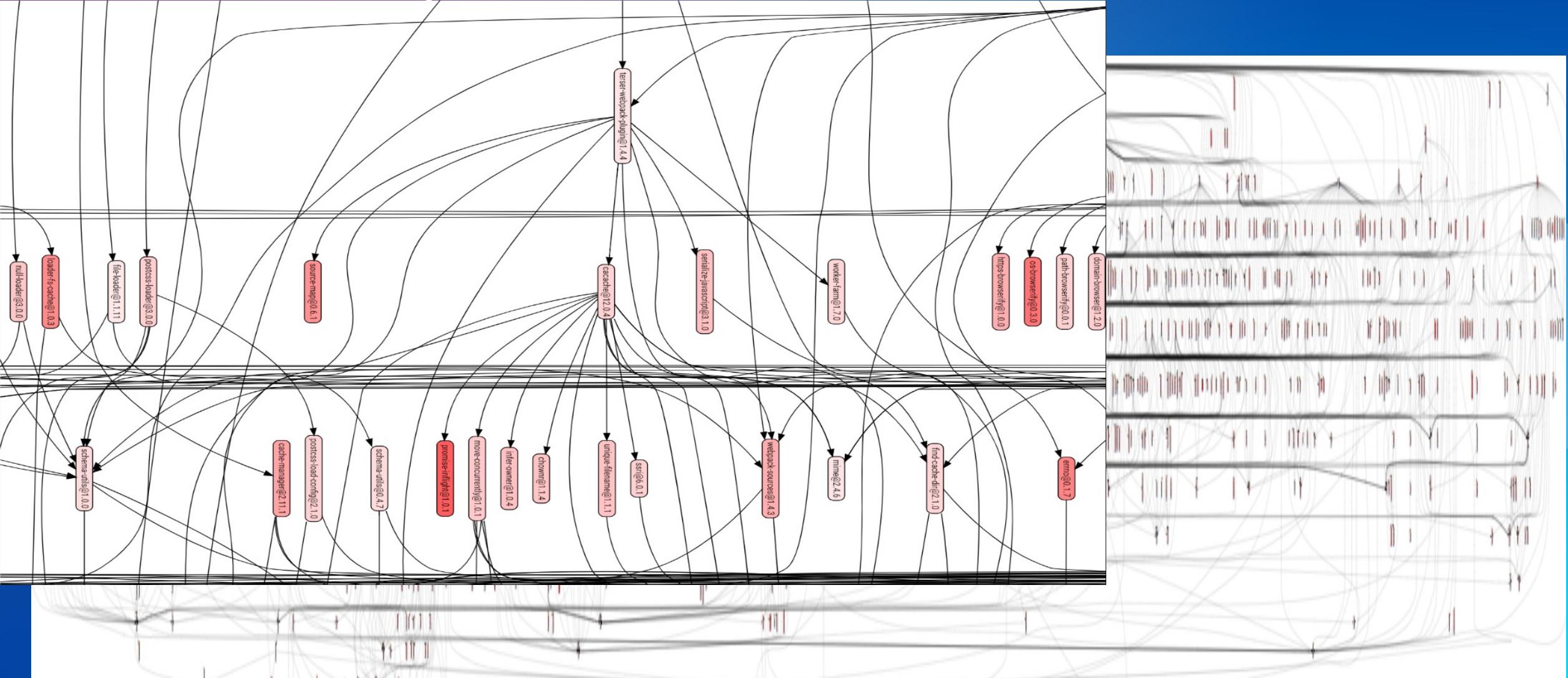


# So many dependencies

- Secondary and tertiary dependencies can get well into the 100s...
- Especially with web applications



# How bad it can get



Evaluating projects

# What does it mean to consume open source software securely?

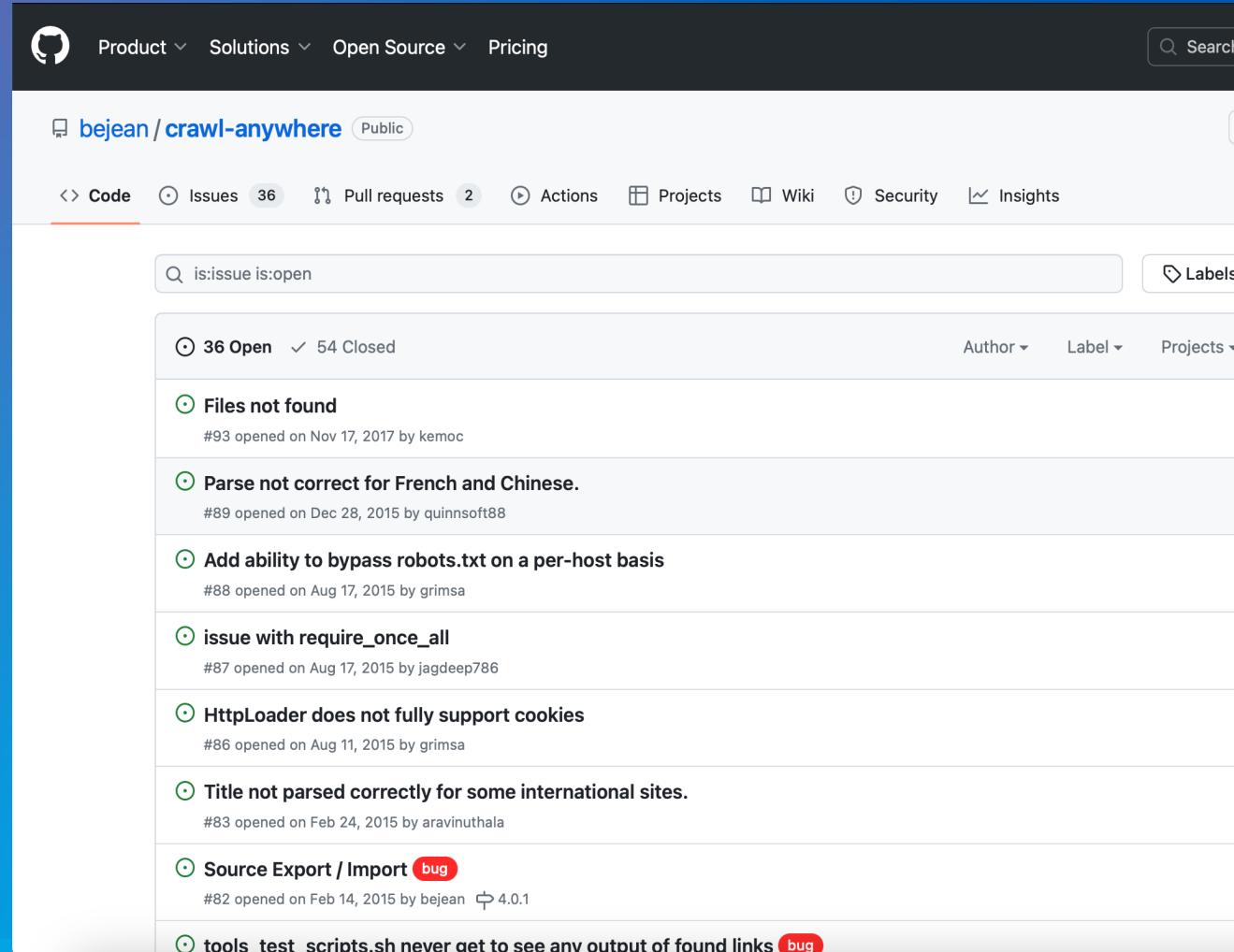
# Evaluating open source projects

1. Review basic health—Is it active?
2. Check governance—Is it defined?
3. Review maintenance & releases—Is there a cadence?
4. Explore the community—Are people engaged?
5. Bug reporting—Is there a documented process?

What's the first thing you would look at when evaluating an open source project to use or include as a dependency?

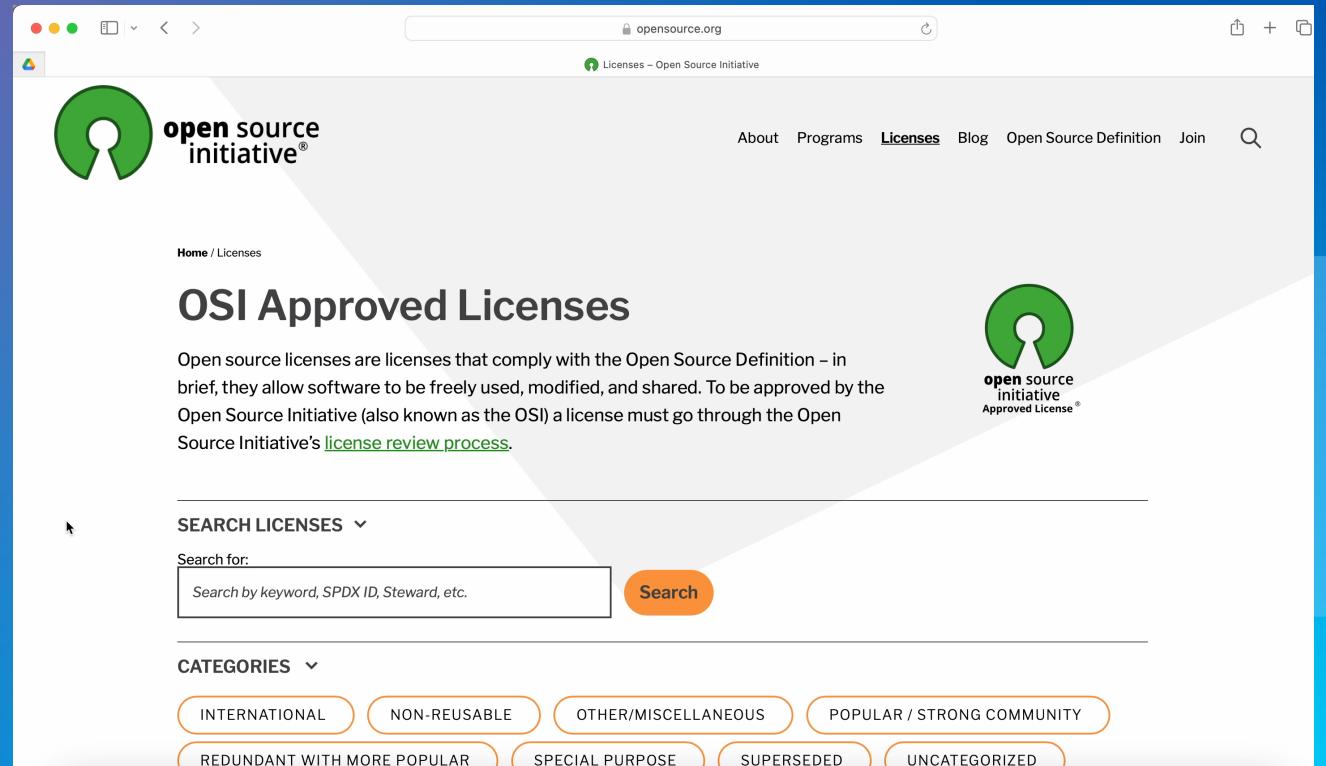
# 1. Evaluating software: Basic health

- Does the project even have a maintainer anymore?
- When was the last commit?
- Look at the issue queue
  - How active is it?
  - When was the last post?
  - When was the last response to an issue?



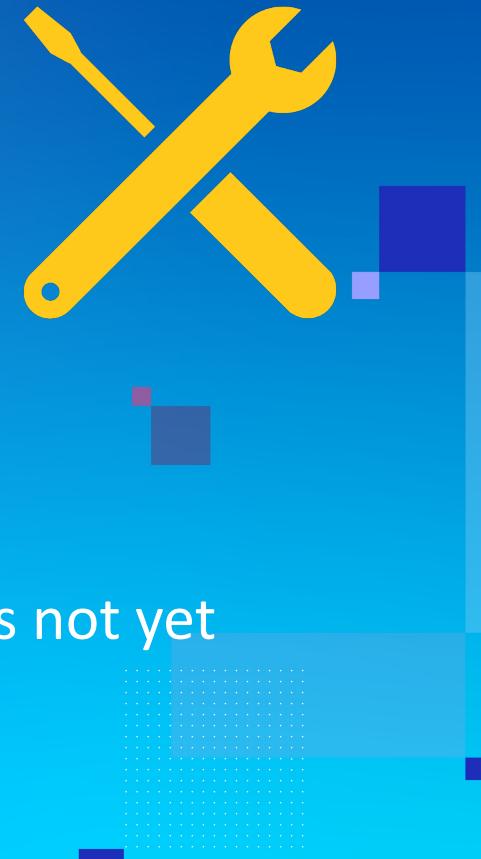
## 2. Evaluating software: Governance

- Clearly defined governance?
  - Clearly stated license? (Hopefully OSI approved)
  - More than one maintainer
  - Maintainers from more than one company or organization
  - How are decisions made?



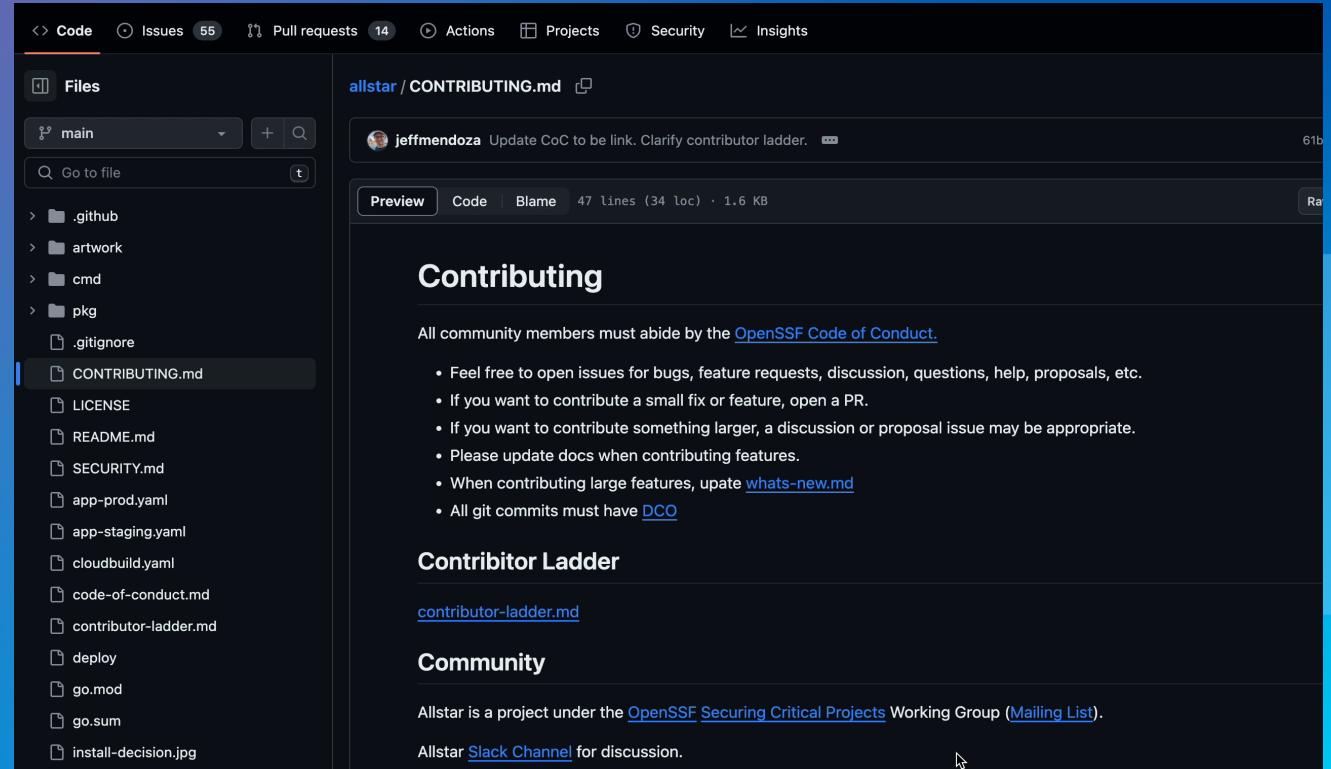
### 3. Evaluating software: Maintenance and release management

- Has there been substantial activity in the last year?
- Look at the release cadence
  - Is it documented?
  - Regularly occurring?
  - Prompt patch releases to address bugs and security issues?
- Does the project communicate announcements regularly?  
Does it have a blog?
- Is the latest release a “-alpha” or “-beta,” or does it indicate that it is not yet production-ready?



# 4. Evaluating software: Community engagement

- Contributor guide?
- Extensively used?
- Is the community working toward security best practices?
  - Automated tests
  - Up-to-date dependencies



## 5. Evaluating software: Secure bug reporting

### Report a Vulnerability

We're extremely grateful for security researchers and users that report vulnerabilities to the Kubernetes Open Source Community. All reports are thoroughly investigated by a set of community volunteers.

To make a report, submit your vulnerability to the [Kubernetes bug bounty program](#). This allows triage and handling of the vulnerability with standardized response times.

You can also email the private [security@kubernetes.io](mailto:security@kubernetes.io) list with the security details and the details expected for all [Kubernetes bug reports](#).

You may encrypt your email to this list using the GPG keys of the [Security Response Committee members](#). Encryption using GPG is NOT required to make a disclosure.

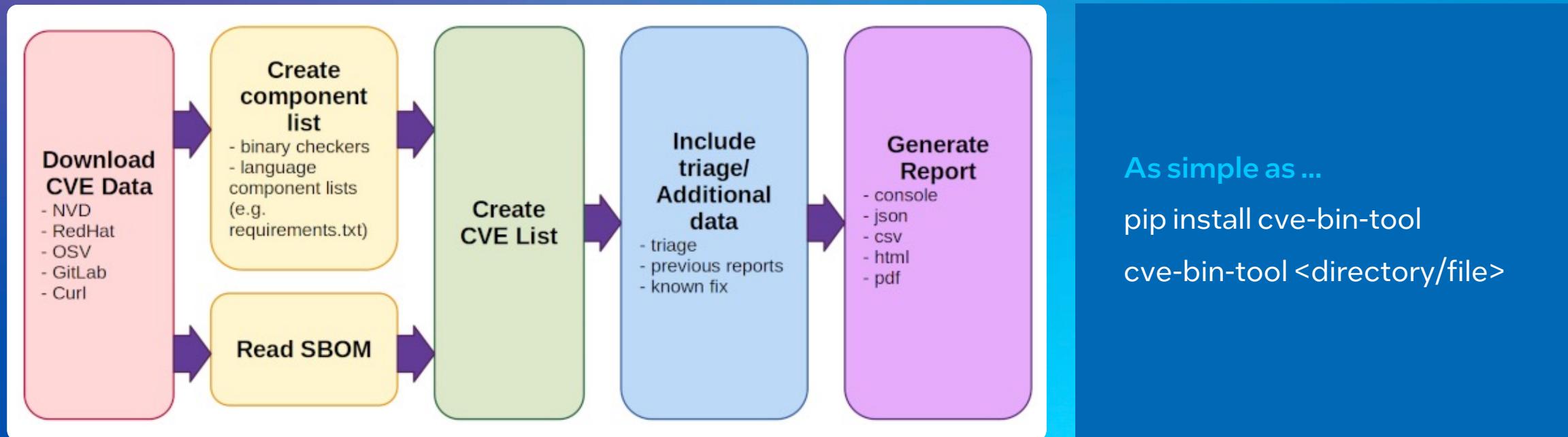
Tools for securing open source software

# Beyond basic health

# CVE-bin-tool

The CVE Binary Tool can help you find known vulnerabilities in software by using data from the [National Vulnerability Database \(NVD\)](#) list of [Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures \(CVEs\)](#) as well as known vulnerability data from [Redhat](#), [Open Source Vulnerability Database \(OSV\)](#), [Gitlab Advisory Database \(GAD\)](#), and [Curl](#).

1. A binary scanner—Helps you determine which packages may have been included as part of a piece of software.
2. Tools for scanning known component lists—Such as CSV files, SBOM formats, etc.



# OpenSSF Best Practices Badge

README    LGPL-3.0 license    Security

## Gramine Library OS with Intel SGX Support

docs passing    openssf best practices passing

A Linux-compatible Library OS for Multi-Process Applications

### What is Gramine?

Gramine (formerly called Graphene) is a lightweight library OS, designed to run a single host application in an isolated environment with benefits of a complete OS in a virtual machine -- including guest customization, ease of porting to different hosts, and process migration.

Gramine supports native, unmodified Linux binaries on any platform. Currently, Gramine runs on x86\_64 Linux hosts with Intel SGX enclaves on Linux platforms.

In untrusted cloud and edge deployments, there is a strong desire to shield the whole application stack from the underlying infrastructure. Gramine supports this "lift and shift" paradigm for bringing unmodified applications to Confidential Computing with Intel SGX. Gramine can protect applications from a malicious host with minimal porting effort.

OpenSSF Best Practices    100%

## LibreOffice



Projects that follow the best practices below can voluntarily self-certify they've achieved an Open Source Security Foundation (OpenSSF) best practices badge. [Show details](#)

If this is your project, please show your badge status on your project page! The code to embed it is like this: `openssf best practices passing`. Here is how to embed it: [Show details](#)

These are the `passing` criteria. You can also view the `silver` or `gold` levels.

Expand panels    Show all details    Show only incomplete criteria

### Basics

#### Identification

What is the human-readable name of the project? [Show details](#)

LibreOffice

# OpenSSF Scorecard

- What is it?
  - Quick, easy project assessment via list of automated checks for best practices
- What does it help protect me from?
  - Malicious maintainers and packages
  - Poorly maintained projects
  - Compromised build systems and/or code
- How do I use it?
  - Command line interface (CLI)
  - GitHub Action

README Code of conduct Apache-2.0 license Security

## OpenSSF Scorecard

openssf scorecard 9.6 openssf best practices passing build passing CodeQL passing go reference go report A+  
codecov 75% SLSA level 3 slack openssf/scorecard

### Overview

- [What Is Scorecard?](#)
- [Prominent Scorecard Users](#)
- [View a Project's Score](#)
- [Scorecard's Public Data](#)

### Using Scorecard

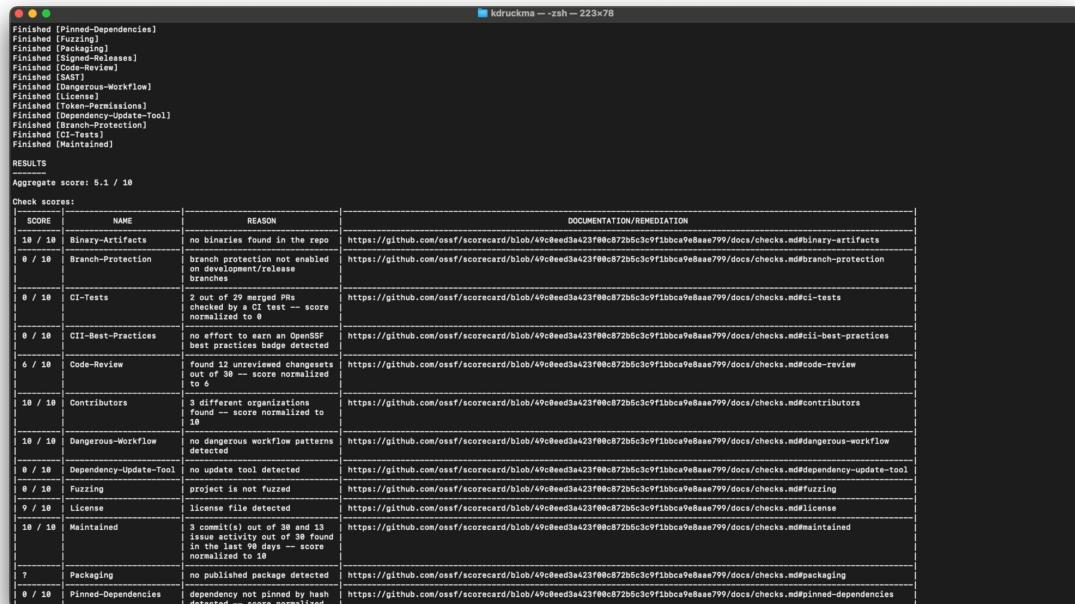
- [Scorecard GitHub Action](#)
- [Scorecard REST API](#)
- [Scorecard Badges](#)
- [Scorecard Command Line Interface](#)
  - [Prerequisites](#)
  - [Installation](#)
  - [Authentication](#)
  - [Basic Usage](#)



## OpenSSF projects and tools

# OpenSSF Scorecard

Score in terminal ...

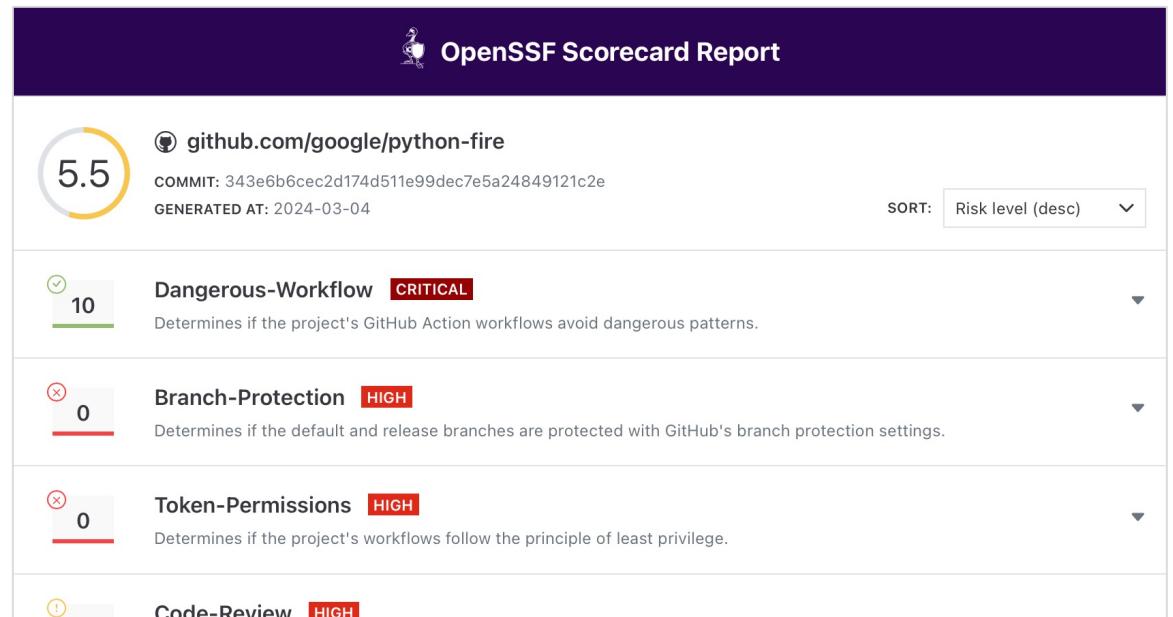


```
Finished [Pinned-Dependencies]
Finished [Fuzzing]
Finished [Packaging]
Finished [Dependency-Libraries]
Finished [Code-Review]
Finished [BAST]
Finished [Dangerous-Workflow]
Finished [License]
Finished [Token-Permissions]
Finished [Dependency-Update-Tool]
Finished [Branch-Protection]
Finished [CI-Tests]
Finished [Maintained]

RESULTS
Aggregate score: 5.1 / 18

Check scores:
SCORE NAME REASON DOCUMENTATION/REMEDIATION
10 / 10 Binary-Artifacts no binaries found in the repo https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f80c872b5c3c9f1bbca9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#binary-artifacts
0 / 10 Branch-Protection branch protection not enabled on default and release branches https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f80c872b5c3c9f1bbca9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#branch-protection
0 / 10 CI-Tests 2 out of 29 merged PRs checked by a CI test -- score normalized to 0 https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f80c872b5c3c9f1bbca9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#ci-tests
0 / 10 CII-Best-Practices no effort to earn an OpenSSF best practices badge detected https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f80c872b5c3c9f1bbca9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#cii-best-practices
6 / 10 Code-Review found 12 unreviewed changesets out of 38 -- score normalized to 6 https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f80c872b5c3c9f1bbca9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#code-review
10 / 10 Contributors 3 different organizations found -- score normalized to 10 https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f80c872b5c3c9f1bbca9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#contributors
10 / 10 Dangerous-Workflow no dangerous workflow patterns detected https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f80c872b5c3c9f1bbca9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#dangerous-workflow
0 / 10 Dependency-Update-Tool no update tool detected https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f80c872b5c3c9f1bbca9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#dependency-update-tool
0 / 10 Fuzzing project is not fuzzed https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f80c872b5c3c9f1bbca9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#fuzzing
9 / 10 License license file detected https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f80c872b5c3c9f1bbca9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#license
10 / 10 Maintained 3 commits out of 38 and 13 issues fixed out of 58 resolved in the last 90 days -- score normalized to 10 https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f80c872b5c3c9f1bbca9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#maintained
? Packaging no published package detected https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f80c872b5c3c9f1bbca9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#packaging
0 / 10 Pinned-Dependencies dependency not pinned by hash detected -- score normalized https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f80c872b5c3c9f1bbca9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#pinned-dependencies
```

... or via browser



**OpenSSF Scorecard Report**

**github.com/google/python-fire**

**5.5**

COMMIT: 343e6b6cec2d174d511e99dec7e5a24849121c2e  
GENERATED AT: 2024-03-04

SORT: Risk level (desc)

**Dangerous-Workflow CRITICAL**  
Determines if the project's GitHub Action workflows avoid dangerous patterns.

**Branch-Protection HIGH**  
Determines if the default and release branches are protected with GitHub's branch protection settings.

**Token-Permissions HIGH**  
Determines if the project's workflows follow the principle of least privilege.

**Code-Review HIGH**

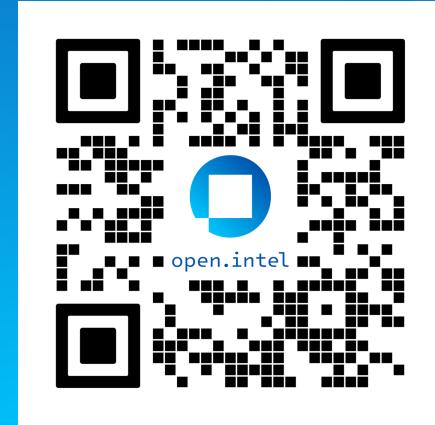
Taking ownership

# Developers don't owe you anything

# Scan for tools, sources, and resources

Visit the presentation's GitHub page

- Intel and OpenSSF tools
- Guides and community resources
- Links to articles and source material
- A PDF of this presentation



# Where to find us

- Twitter/X: @katherined
- Mastodon: @katherined@reality2.social
- LinkedIn: katherinedruckman
- GitHub: kdruckman



- LinkedIn: ryan-ware
- Mastodon: @ware@infosec.exchange
- GitHub: ware





#### Notices and disclaimers

Intel is committed to respecting human rights and avoiding complicity in human rights abuses. See Intel's [Global Human Rights Principles](#). Intel® products and software are intended only to be used in applications that do not cause or contribute to a violation of an internationally recognized human right.

Intel® technologies may require enabled hardware, software, or service activation. No product or component can be absolutely secure. Your costs and results may vary.

© Intel Corporation. Intel, the Intel logo, and other Intel marks are trademarks of Intel Corporation or its subsidiaries. Other names and brands may be claimed as the property of others.